

Spolia Mentawiensia

Cicadidæ

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[The late Dr. J. C. Moulton was Director of the Raffles Museum from July, 1919 to October, 1923, when he resigned to become Chief Secretary to Government, Sarawak. He had previously served in that State from 1909 to 1915 as Curator of the Sarawak Museum. He died in June, 1926. This paper, prepared the year previously, was one of the last he wrote. The Cicadidæ had become a favourite group of his and his monograph "The Cicadas of Malaysia" was published in the Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums (Vol. XI, 1923, pp. 69—182, pls. I—V). C. Boden Kloss.]

I am indebted to Mr. C. Boden Kloss, Director of Museums, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, for the privilege of examining a small but interesting collection of Cicadas from the Mentawi Islands off West Sumatra, obtained by himself, Mr. N. Smedley and Dr. H. H. Karny in 1924¹. Although it contains no new species the collection is of interest in that it adds these little known islands to the distribution of many Malaysian species.

In the following list, excluding two species which were collected at Padang in Sumatra and one on the Batu Islands (and not on the Mentawi Group), only two of the ten now recorded were hitherto

1. *Vide* Bull. Raffles Mus., No. 1, Sept. 1928, pp. 2—4.

Slightly smaller than the typical form: length (excluding tegmina) ♂ 42 mm., ♀ 43–44 mm. Exp. tegm. ♂ 126 mm., ♀ 130–132 mm. Breddin gives 42–49 mm. and 135–145 mm. respectively, for *diffusa* from Borneo, which is synonymous with *decem* Walker.

In the Sipora ♂ the opercula are not quite so broadly truncate as in typical *decem*, but in a long series of Bornean specimens the opercula vary slightly in this respect, and I hesitate to give these island forms sub-specific distinction on the slight difference in size and on this small difference in the opercula of the one male collected. The species was described by Walker in 1857 from Sarawak. Hitherto only known from Borneo and Banguey Island. (No. 35).

4. *Pomponia picta* (Walker)

Padang, West Sumatra, 3 ♂♂.

Described by Walker in 1868 from Sumatra. Also known from the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java and New Guinea. Possibly the same as *P. fusca* (Oliver) described in 1791 from West Coast of Sumatra. (No. 38).

5. *Pomponia lactea* (Distant).

Sipora 1 ♂.

Described by Distant in 1887 from Sumatra. Also known from the Malay Peninsula and Java, and doubtfully from Borneo. (No. 39).

6. *Purana nebulilinea* (Walker).

Siberut 1 ex. coll. H. H. Karny.

Pulau Tello, Batu Islands 1 ♀.

Described by Walker in 1857 from Sumatra. Also known from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Common in the last named country. (No. 62).

7. *Naua albigutta* (Walker).

Siberut 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Padang, Sumatra 33 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀.

Described by Walker in 1856 from Sumatra. Also known from the Malay Peninsula, Borneo and Java. "A somewhat common insect in the localities where it has been collected." (Distant) (No. 65).

8. *Rihana germana* (Distant).

Siberut 1 ♂; Padang, Sumatra 1 ♀.

Described by Distant in 1888 from Burma. Known from Siala, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. I have not seen the type and rather suspect the Malaysian forms are separable sub-specifically. The two examples in this collection differ from each other slightly in the shape of the head, and both differ slightly in this respect from Distant's figure. (No. 76).

9. *Cryptotympana epithesia* (Distant).

Siberut 1 ♂, coll. H. H. Karny.

The opercula are rather more pointed than in typical *epithesia* from Borneo. The measurements of this ♂ are: length (excl. tegm.) 50 mm., exp. tegm. 140 mm., as against 44 mm. and 134 mm. respectively, recorded by Distant for the type.

A ♂ from Sumatra collected by Mr. E. Jacobson in 1925, measures 50 mm. and 152 mm. But in that specimen the opercula are typical in being broadly rounded at apex instead of bluntly tapered as in the Siberut example.

With longer series it would no doubt be easy to recognize distinct sub-species for Borneo, Sumatra and Siberut. But it is a rare species, hitherto only known from two Bornean males in the British Museum, described by Distant in 1888, two males from Nias Island in the F. M. S. Museums and a data-less female in the Raffles Museum. Mr. Jacobson sent me a female from Fort de Kock, Sumatra, collected in 1924, and a male from the same locality collected in 1925—which form the first record of this species in Sumatra. (No. 85).

10. *Huechys sanguinea* (de Geer).

Pulau Tello, Batu Islands 1 ex. coll. H. H. Karny.

Described in 1773 from China. Common in the Malay Peninsula, known from Sumatra and Borneo and said by Walker to inhabit Java. A species of wide range in the Oriental Region. (No. 105).

11. *Huechys incarnata* (Germar).

Padang, Sumatra 69 ♂♂, 62 ♀♀.

Described by Germar in 1834 probably from Java. Also known from Sumatra, Celebes and Amboyna. Two freshly emerged specimens in which the lateral tumescences of the pronotum alone are black, the rest of the head and thorax bright red, are of interest. The fine series collected shows many curious variations in the neururation of the tegmina. (No. 106).

12. *Muda virguncula* (Walker).

Siberut 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (6 ex. coll. H. H. Karny).

Sipora 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (5 ex. coll. H. H. Karny).

Described by Walker in 1856 from Singapore. Also known from Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Banguey Island and New Guinea.

M. obtusa (Walker) may prove synonymous. Distant records a ♀ (as *Muda concolor*) from Mentawi. *M. obtusa* is separated on account of its smaller size (exp. tegm. 33 mm. instead of 40–45 mm.), and for having the longitudinal veins to the radial areas of the tegmina obliquely angulated. The series in this collection covers both "species" for size, and might be allotted to either on

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venation. Closer comparison of the types in the British Museum and with longer series is necessary. (No. 125).

13. *Mogannia sesioides* (Walker).

Siberut 1 ♂, 9 ♀♀; Sipora 2 ♀♀.

Described by Walker in 1867 from Sumatra, where it is common. Also recorded from the Malay Peninsula and the Mentawi Islands. (No. 137).